

F 158
.3
.G97
Copy 1

The CITY of PENN



1683



1908

225th ANNIVERSARY



TEDYUSCUNG
Indian Chief

Amelia Math. Summer.

THE
CITY OF PENN

BEING A
BRIEF BUT COMPLETE
ACCOUNT OF

THE HISTORY OF
PHILADELPHIA

FROM

1683
to
1908

1683 TO 1908

F158
3
G97

LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Two Copies Received
OCT 9 1908
OCT 3, 1908
CLASS. ACC. NO.
218572
COPY B.



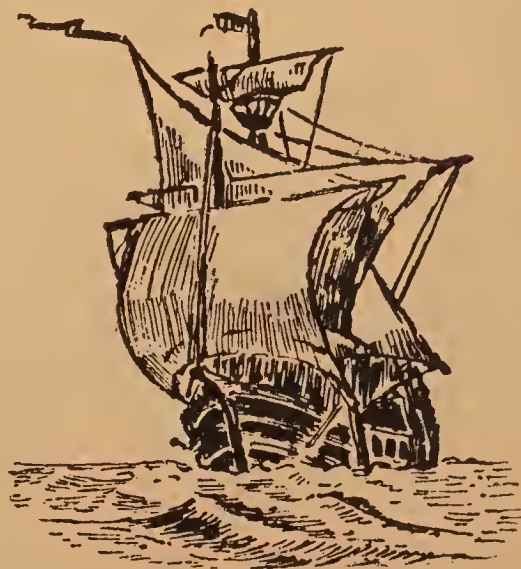
WILLIAM PENN
From the portrait bust in ivory by
Sylvanus Bevan



THE CITY OF PENN

In the month of October, 1682, there entered the mouth of the Delaware River and sailed past its fertile banks, the ship "Welcome," three hundred tons, Captain Robert Greenway, Master, just ending a weary and painful voyage from England. A fairly quick passage for the time, of fifty-three days, had been made doubly hazardous by the prevalence of small-pox which cost the lives of one-third of the ship's company, numbering about one hundred persons. They were chiefly solid burghers and yeoman, men of standing and estate, most of whose servants had been sent over in other vessels, and were all Quakers, or in sympathy with that sect, and companions and colonists of William Penn.

For the "Welcome" was bringing the founder of a great State. His first landing was made at New Castle, then in his own province, on the 27th of October, 1682, at a point now marked by a suitable monument.



Ship "Welcome"

Riding to Upland, he passed the first night in his new colony with Robert Wade, at "Essex House," a favorite lodging place for travellers going south. Wade, who was a Quaker, had come over with Colonel Fenwick in 1675, and was an authority on the country. The Governor issued a call for a meeting of Court for November 2nd, and passed the interval with his Quaker friends at Upland (now Chester).

Date of
Penn's
Landing

There is no positive information as to what time Penn landed in Philadelphia. The most authoritative record is that of the Society of Friends, which says:—

"At a Monthly Meeting the 8th, 9th month, (November), 1682. At this time Governor Penn and a multitude of Friends arrived here, and erected a city called Philadelphia, about half a mile from Shackamaxon, where meetings, etc., were established."

The favorite tradition of Penn's landing in Pennsylvania represents him, a portly, middle-aged personage, approaching the Delaware's green and wooded banks in a sumptuous barge, and extending his paternal protection to the native Indians who greet him. In point of fact he was an active man of thirty-eight, in the prime of life, and the cir-

(4)



Seal of 1683

cumstances of his arrival at his beloved city, beyond the meagre hints left us, are veiled in mystery.

For years before Penn's coming, there had been settlements of various nationalities of white traders all along the Delaware, from the "Falls" to its mouth. These traders had a favorite landing place at Coquannock, the Indian name for the "Place of Tall Pines." It is said that in 1678 the "Shield," first to venture so far up the river as Burlington, New Jersey, had gone unduly close to the bank, and the tackling of the little vessel had caught in the overhanging growth of the forest as she passed. Certain curious passengers had closely noted the spot, "whereupon some on board remarked that it would be a fine spot for a town."

**Early
Settlements**

The vision of the observant passenger was now taking shape, for within three years later came the first Philadelphians. At the landing place at Coquannock, one, Captain William Dare, originally a New England settler who had come to New Jersey with the current of settlement which followed the Boston persecutions, kept a tavern, known as the "Blue Anchor." It was a little brick building, sixteen feet front by thirty-six feet long, and stood directly in the middle of what is now Front Street, one hundred and forty-six feet north of what was then, and still is, Dock Street. In front of the tavern was the primitive wharf, at which William Penn came ashore on his arrival from Chester,

**"Blue
Anchor"**

(5)



The "Shield"

and which he erected into "a public landing place for the inhabitants of Philadelphia forever."

The tavern was sold by Dare, January 18th, 1682 (new style 1683) to the wealthy and influential Colonel Edward Hill, of Shirley, on the James River, Virginia, who "29 of ye 9 month, 1684," conveyed it for one hundred pounds sterling, to Griffith Jones, of Philadelphia, who held it until 1686. It was then bought by George Bartholomew, a carpenter, who moved it back from the street and mortgaged it to Griffith Jones, and soon after dying insolvent, his wife reconveyed the property to Griffith Jones, who in 1690 sold it, together with other property, to Thomas Budd, who gradually removed the old buildings adjoining, and in or before 1696, erected a row of brick houses, with timbered frames, known for years as "Budd's Row," into the northernmost of which the "Blue Anchor" tavern was removed. John F. Watson, the local historian, (who thought that he wrote of the original house), says,— "This landing house, called the "Blue Anchor," was the southernmost of ten houses of like dimensions, begun about the same time and called Budd's Long Row. They had to the eye the appearance of brick houses, although they were actually framed with wood, and filled in with small bricks, bearing the appearance of having been imported." The tavern, much smaller than the original house, was really the third "Blue Anchor" known at the time

Budd's Row

(6)



"Blue Anchor" Tavern

of the Revolution as the "Boatswain and Call," at 138 South Front Street (old numbering). It was pulled down early in the nineteenth century, and in later years, another "Blue Anchor," on Dock Street succeeded it. To-day the great wharves of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cover the site, and only the intent and curious passenger, marking a slight depression in the grade of Water Street somewhat over one hundred feet north of Dock, will reflect that this must have been the shelving bank forming the pathway over which William Penn passed from his landing to the "Blue Anchor" tavern, in the year of our Lord, 1682.

Some English Friends who had come over to the Jerseys before William Penn, with one or two other families, by 1682 had grouped themselves together into a little Quaker village at Shackamaxon, near the native elms about Thomas Fairman's house,—easily the finest house then in the colony. To this hospitable roof William Penn betook himself after his official landing had been made at Dock Creek, and the "Welcome's" passengers had been refreshed at the "Blue Anchor" tavern. Thomas Fairman had lodged the Deputy Governor, Markham, and Penn's Commissioners, William Haige and Thomas Holme during the previous year. He gave up his house to the entertainment of the Governor and his official family, on their arrival. The chief Quaker meeting of the colony had been held here for some time

(7)



Thomas Fairman's House

and it now became the meeting-place for the early Pennsylvania Assemblys.

**Penn and
the Indians**

Full of benevolence as was Penn, we expect to find him at once turning to the natives, following up his letters from England to the Indians, and his careful study of their character made under difficulties and at a distance, by promptly meeting them in consultation. In this we are not disappointed. The historic belt of Wampum carefully cherished at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society to-day, and the painting by West of the Treaty under the famous elm at Shackamaxon, are memorials of the peaceful policy which was pursued by the Quakers whenever they came in contact with the aborigines. There is no foundation in actual fact for the scene under the elm, which was painted in England from descriptions of similar occurrences. But it is typical of the facts, and that there was a conference at that place and more than one, is undoubtedly true. Even the speech of Penn to the Indians twenty years later,—the first whose text we have recorded,—may have been in substance what he said then. Pennsylvania was obtained for the English by no one treaty, but the peace pipe was smoked and the promise of friendship made as truly as though the picturesque scene was a fact.

It was already cold weather when the "Welcome's" passengers arrived, and Penn hastened to prepare for housing the thousand new comers who

(8)



Treaty Tree

had preceded or accompanied him, and the five hundred about to arrive, for so great was the response in England to the skill of his advertisement and the invitations to religious freedom, that twenty-three ships, (one every sixteen days) reached the Delaware in 1682; and Penn wrote Lord North, September, 1683:—"Since last summer we have had about sixty sail of great and small shipping, which is a good beginning,"—and to the Marquis of Halifax about the same time:—"I must without vanity say that I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did upon private credit, and the most prosperous beginnings that ever were in it are to be found among us."

**Housing the
Newcomers**

All these people wanted their lands at once laid off, and to begin building. For a time some dug holes or caves in the dry banks of the two rivers, Schuylkill and Delaware, propping the earth with timbers and hanging their pots and kettles at the entrance, thus speedily providing a "half-fenced" camp which was reasonably comfortable if not luxurious. The first Philadelphian, John May, born in one of these crude houses of English parents, saw the light where stood what was later known as the "Penny Pot" tavern. To him John Penn presented a lot of ground and he was known during the eighty-five years of his life as "The First-born." By 1683 there were three hundred and fifty-seven houses in Philadelphia, and the "City of Homes"

**The First
Born**

(9)

"Penny Pot" Tavern



The
American

had become a fact. To the "Free Society of Traders" Penn wrote full of praise of his new province, even finding its water (!) and its climate agreeable. He modified his opinion of the climate later when he wrote Lord North,—“The weather often changeth without notice, and is constant almost in its inconstancy.” Thus the city grew, and in 1687, Samuel Carpenter built what for nearly two centuries was known as the “Slate Roof House.” It stood on the corner of Second Street and Morris alley, where to-day stands the Chamber of Commerce, and was long much the finest house in the city. Samuel Carpenter made it over to the use of William Penn and his wife Hannah, on the Governor’s second visit to the province in 1699, and in it the Governor often met his Assembly. Here too in that year was born Penn’s son John, known always as “The American,” who died in England. Here also, James Logan, Penn’s Secretary and Deputy Governor, made his official residence; and in 1702 entertained Lord Cornbury; and here also lived Governor Hamilton. Through the period of the revolution it became a boarding house, and many great men were entertained by the landladies, Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Graydon. Its destruction in 1867 was an unpardonable act on the part of a great city.

Nothing was needed further than that the city, thus prosperously and uniquely started—no modern boom of Western growth has ever rivalled it—

(10)



“Slate Roof House

should become an organized government; and accordingly we find a Minute of the Provincial Council, dated 26th of 5 Mo., 1684, to the effect that "Thos. Lloyd, Thos. Holme, Wm. Haighe were appointed to draw up a charter of Philadelphia, to be made a Borough, consisting of a Mayor and six Aldermen, and to call to ye assistance any of ye Council." There is no record that this committee ever acted; and the minutes of the Provincial Council are lost or destroyed for 1691 and 1692,—the former the year of Penn's charter to the city. In it the Governor declared: "I have by virtue of the King's Letters Patent, erected that said town into a borough and do, by these presents, erect the said town and borough into a city." Humphrey Murray was the city's mayor. The charter of 1691,—for years lost to sight and only recently recovered—remained in force until superseded by that of 1701. This Proprietary Charter,—called by the city's historians "mediæval" because its form made it a close corporation,—held until 1789.

**Organized
Government**

When in 1718, William Penn died at Ruscombe, his Buckinghamshire home in England, his life had touched six reigns. Born in 1644, before the execution of Charles I. (1649), he had lived through the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne and the first four years of George I. Not in London, nor yet in his own but his ungrateful Philadel-

**Death of
Penn**

(11)



Seal of 1701

phia, was he most mourned, but in the trackless forests of Pennsylvania, where the simple Indian, as mindful of benefits as remorseless in revenge, sorrowed for that "Brother Onas," who had long been his sincere friend.

Fairs

With the charter of 1701 really began the actual municipal history of Philadelphia. The city fathers were empowered to erect a gaol and a court house, and to hold two market days each week, as well as two fairs annually. These latter lasted until the time of the Revolution. The old form of proclamation of these fairs,—which were of great importance in the Province, from a commercial point of view, until the introduction of shopkeeping demoralized them,—ran thus:—

"O yes, and Silence is commanded while the Fair Proclaiming upon Pain of Imprisonment.

A. B. esq., Mayor of the City of Philadelphia doth hereby strictly charge in the King's Name, and command all Persons trading and negotiating within this fair to keep the King's Peace.

And that no person or persons whatsoever presume to set up any Booth or Stall for the vending of Strong Liquors within this Fair.

And that no person or persons pre-

(12)



Bank Meeting House

sume to bear or carry any unlawful Weapons, to the Terrour or Annoyance of His Majesty's Subjects, or to gallop or strain Horses within the built parts of this city.

And if any person shall receive any hurt or injury from another, let him repair to the Mayor, here present, and his wrongs shall be redressed.

This Fair to continue three days and no longer. God save the King."

The oldest place of worship in Pennsylvania was the Swedes Church at Wicacoe, where, as early as 1677, was a block house used as a church. The present ancient building, begun in 1698, was dedicated as a church on July 2, 1700, and was much the finest in the colony. The first Quaker meeting houses, of the simplest kind, were built even before the inhabitants had left their original caves on the river banks; but by 1685 a "boarded meeting house," near the Delaware was supplanted by a brick one at Centre Square (Now Penn Square) and the old house on the "Bank," by the brick one at Front and Race Streets, long known as the "Bank Meeting," built 1703.

Under a provision of the Charter of Penn from Charles II., the parish of Christ Church was organized in 1695, with a quaint early hip-roofed

Houses of Worship

(13)

Old Swede's Church



**Christ
Church**

house for its worship, and a bell on a post before it, until a belfry was put up in 1708. The present interesting church is an evolution of the earlier one, and has been the scene of much national history. Governor Keith placed in it the "Governor's Pew," and that of Washington has been restored and marked with a plate. In 1711, and still more, in 1725, the church was enlarged, the steeple built and an organ imported from England. Its remodeling was so complete that a new corner stone was laid, April 27, 1727, from which time properly dates the present edifice. The bells were brought over in 1754 by Captain Budden, who charged no freight upon them, and they rang out a merry chime of greeting to him ever after when his vessel arrived in port. At the time of the Revolution they, and the precious Liberty Bell, were transported to Bethlehem to avoid seizure by the British. The spire, bearing the Crown of the King of England, was struck by lightning in June, 1777,—an omen hailed by the patriots with rejoicing.

The Presbyterians under Francis Makemie, in the store-house of the Barbadoes Company at Second and Chestnut Streets organized for worship in August, 1692, sharing the building with the Baptists, whose minister, Rev. John Watts, travelled from the Pennypack every other Sunday to officiate. In 1698 the Rev. Jedediah Andrews was permanently settled over the Presbyterians who in 1704 built the

(14)



First Christ Church

first church, known from the fine trees surrounding it, as the "Buttonwood Church," on the south side of Market Street, between Second and Third, at White Horse Alley.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church dates from 1732, but through most of the century, mass had been celebrated in private houses, with a public service, under the broad toleration of William Penn, recorded in 1708.

Massachusetts was eighteen years after her settlement without a printed book or paper, and New York, seventy-three; and Virginia's Governor (Berkeley) had rejoiced that the province in his time was without the disturbance of the press. But William Bradford, of Leicester, had come out with William Penn, and set up his press and printed his almanac in 1686. His chronology began with the deluge, "3979 years before the Almanac," concluding with "the Beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn five years before the Almanac," whereupon the Quaker Council compelled him to blot over his "Lord" Penn with a "three M quad!" Bradford's life, mixed up with political and religious controversy, was far from humdrum. He went to live in New York in 1693, whither we cannot follow him. His grandson was the first Postmaster in Philadelphia, in 1728, when Bradford's own house was the Postoffice. In 1737, Benjamin

Newspapers

Bradford,
the Printer

(15)

Present Christ Church



Franklin was Postmaster, the office also being located in his private house. Since then, the Philadelphia Postoffice has been located in more than twenty places, and has been presided over by thirty-one Postmasters.

The history of the newspaper press of Philadelphia begins with the first issue of the *American Weekly Mercury*, on December 22, 1719, the third journal to be published in the colonies. Its editor and publisher was Andrew Bradford, son of William of the Almanac, whose print in 1686 of the *Kalendarium Pennsylvaniense* was the first piece of printing in the province. Daniel Leeds' *Almanac* began in 1687, but these were not journals. Specimens of them, rare and curious, may be examined in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The first journal of the American colonies had been the *Boston News Letter* of April 24, 1704. The *Boston Gazette*, December 19, 1719, was but two days older than the Philadelphia paper. On December 21, 1784, Dunlap and Claypoole published in Philadelphia *The American Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper in America. The city also saw the first penny newspaper, *The Cent*, 1830, by Dr. Christopher Columbus Conwell.

First Daily
Newspaper

The founder did not let any time elapse before providing for education in his new colony for the day after Christmas, 1683, a quaint Council minute tells of the establishment of Enoch Flower's school,

(16)



Old Court House

where a boarding pupil might learn to read, write, and speak English, and to "Cast" (arithmetic) for "tenn pounds for one whole year." In 1689, under Penn's directions to Thomas Lloyd, was founded the first public school in the colony, flourishing to-day as the "William Penn Charter School."

The modern policeman is the creature of a legal statute. The old time constable was a willing neighbor. The first watchman was appointed in 1700, by the Provincial Council, and he had the entire infant city under his personal care. It was his duty to go through the town at night ringing a bell to cry out the hour and the state of the weather, and to inform the constables of any disorder or fire. In 1704, the city was divided into ten precincts, with a watchman and a constable in each. The "Watch," not a permanent body, was levied from the able-bodied householders, who were each supposed to take a turn at serving or to furnish a substitute. With several changes, the system went on until 1749, when Common Council applied for an Act of Assembly establishing and paying for by tax, "a regular and stated Watch, as is done in London." This was accomplished in 1750, at which time the city undertook to light the streets with lamps and to pay for their "lighting, trimming and snuffing." Gas was first made in Pennsylvania in 1796, but not until 1855 was the city lighted by it, after the favorable report of an expert sent to Europe to investi-

**Police
Protection**

Lighting

(17)

Watch Box



gate, and quiet the ridiculous protests of otherwise intelligent citizens, who feared damage to life and property by its introduction.

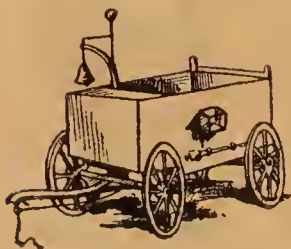
Streets

An old English law had compelled the inhabitants to furnish labor for highway repairs, but the streets were long in abominable order. In 1718 many people voluntarily paved "from ye kennel to ye middle of ye streets before their respective tenements with pebble stones."

Fire Protection

Danger threatened, too, from fire in the great chimney in which the citizens cooked in enormous pots and kettles suspended from cranes above the fire, where blazed the huge logs, the baking ovens being built into the chimney stacks. As early as 1695 an act imposed a fine upon any householder who permitted his chimney to take fire, and also provided that he must keep in his house a swab, at least twelve feet long, and two leathern buckets, to be always in readiness in case of fire, under penalty of ten shillings. All persons were also prohibited from smoking tobacco, on the streets of the town by day or night. Leathern buckets, hooks, &c., were owned by the city, but there was no organization of a fire department. In 1718 a fire engine, imported from England by Abraham Bickley, was bought from him by the city for fifty pounds. By 1733 a more complete system was arranged, and fire engines of the early hand type were stationed in several places about town—at the "Great" Meeting House

(18)



First Hose Carriage

of the Quakers, at Second and Market Streets, on "Francis Jones' lot," Front and Walnut Streets, and the old Bickley engine in a corner of the Baptist meeting house yard, at Second and Arch Streets. In December, 1733, after Benjamin Franklin had established his *Pennsylvania Gazette* he began agitating on the subject of fire protection. As a result of his efforts, in December, 1736, the "Union Fire Company" was established. This was followed in 1738 by the "Fellowship," in 1742 by the "Hand-in-Hand;" in 1743 by the "Heart-in-Hand;" and in 1747 by the "Friendship." Others came later and the middle of the century saw six fire companies in existence.

For a long time, the inhabitants of the Quaker town had been content with simple amusements, as when "The Lion, King of Beasts," was exhibited in Water Street, and in 1740 a camel and later a magic lantern. But the year 1738 marked the arrival in town of the English dancing master, Theobald Hackett, and soon after, the use of the small-sword and other "gentlemanly accomplishments" were taught, to the distress of such people as Samuel Foulk, who wrote that so far from being accomplishments, "they are diabolical." However, it is certain that there was a dancing assembly so early as 1740. In 1748 the Assembly was fairly organized, and the list of members for that year exists. It is

Amusements

(19)

Franklin Swimming
with Kite



still Philadelphia's most exclusive social function. "Rigadoons," "paspies," "masquerades," and the Spanish *fandango* were fashionable, and later the stately minuet. The instruments of music were the mandolin, flute, horn, dulcimer, and above all the violin, until the first piano built in this country was made by John Behrent in Third Street, who in 1775, announced that he had produced "an extraordinary instrument by the name of the piano-forte, made of mahogany, being of the nature of a harpsichord, with hammers and several changes."

Social Life Thus developed the civic life of the community, and luxury and wealth came to the populous and growing town. Fashion invaded the quiet haunts of Quakerism, and vainly the Friends protested against the "immodest fashion of hooped petticoats," slit and skirted coats, powdered wigs, and many another sign of the gay Parisian life, which, in belated bits, crept item by item across the water as the vessels came in belonging to the great merchants who lived along the front of the town near their own wharves, and who controlled much of the life, political, social and commercial of the middle colonies. Chariots and chaises brought the wives and daughters of the gay folk on "Society Hill" to examine, and "cheapen," as the phrase in London went, the goods that were unpacking on the wharves as each new arrival broke bulk. In vain, also, in the end was the protest of the Quakers against the playhouses and

(20)



Stenton, Home of James Logan

actors, although with more success against the lotteries which were a recognized means of raising church and state funds. "Poor Richard," too, protested in his Almanac against the pride of life, although Richard himself, when sent to London, proved a bon-vivant with the best.

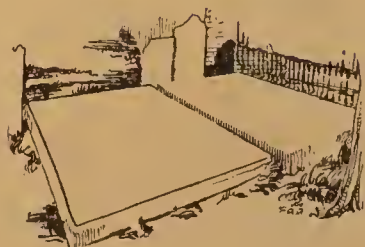
The spirit of Benjamin Franklin pervaded the life of the city and colony throughout the eighteenth century as no one personality ever did. He had wandered into Philadelphia from New York in 1723, and made his entry into the town in the way now familiar to every school child, with a roll under each arm and munching another, strolling to the Quaker meeting house; ogling his future wife as he went, and entering the meeting and sleeping through the long service. He first made himself felt in the civic life of the community as a printer, the trade which he learned under the eccentric Samuel Keimer, and in which he so soon distanced his master! To him, Philadelphia owes its first library, its first college, the American Philosophical Society, and numberless inventions for economy and convenience, like the Franklin stove, the lightning-rod, and the fire companies. Franklin the diplomat in France where he was adored, and in England, where he was insulted, is one of the greatest figures on the pages of American History. He died in 1790, and the simple slab which covers his grave is more impressive than many a great marble shaft.

**Benjamin
Franklin**

(21)



Franklin's Grave



**Mutterings
of the
Revolution**

The first mutterings of the storm which broke a quarter of a century later had been audible to an attentive ear even in 1750. A crisis was reached by the middle of the century in the Pennsylvania Assembly, when the agitation for the militia tax to support the border war then going on, and for the suppression of riots, &c., on the frontier, resulted in the departure from the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1756 of every Quaker member. In 1765 Franklin was in London, concluding what had been his unsuccessful efforts to avert war with England as a result of the injustice of the Stamp Act, and more unpleasant and heavier became the burden following its repeal and the brief rejoicing of 1766, when the British Parliament levied its tax on tea. Comfortable, luxury-loving Philadelphia, with its many delightful mansions, now historic, on the outskirts of the city, in a spasm of patriotism, now set about curtailing its previous ideas of lavish providing, encouraged by the "Farmer's Letters" of John Dickinson.

**Quaker
Tea Party**

Then came the day when there was a Quaker Tea Party in Philadelphia, and the tea-ship "Polly," Captain Ayers, reached the Delaware with her undesired cargo. With a dignity which was wanting in the later and much more celebrated incident at Boston soon after, the citizens of Philadelphia, after a mass meeting at the State House, sent her back to England within twenty-four hours with unbroken



cargo, and but a few hours delay in which to obtain fresh provisions!

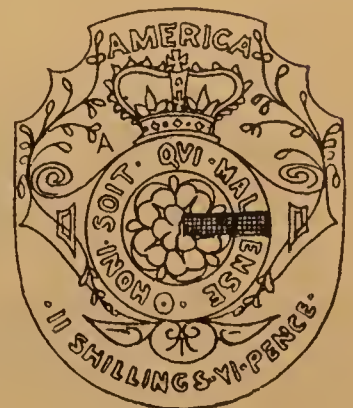
In the spring of 1774, the port of Boston was closed by Parliament, and Paul Revere, since known for his famous ride to Lexington, brought the news to Philadelphia. From that time on the history of Philadelphia is that of the storm-centre of the Revolution. The first Continental Congress met in 1774 in Carpenters' Hall, the second, in the old State House; and still the people hoped for an adjustment with England, and for the avoidance of war. At last, on the 24th April, 1775, a hard-run horse was halted at the City Tavern, his weary rider bringing to the citizens the news of the battle of Lexington. Soon after were signed the Resolutions offered by Richard Henry Lee, declaring the colonies "Free and Independent States," which were read to the people July 8th, in the State House yard by John Nixon; that official acceptance of which July 4th, 1776, made the old *State House*, once the heart of Pennsylvania, now the heart of a great nation known forever as "Independence Hall."

Paul Revere

On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flags of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." It was the fashion to name astronomical discoveries, then frequent, in compliment to happenings or dignitaries on the earth.

The Flag

(23)



British Stamp

The German Bode had just named a constellation after Franklin's printing press, and Rittenhouse, the Philadelphia astronomer naturally suggested the starry union of the flag as a new constellation, which of course it was, only in a metaphorical sense. The first new flag was made by Betsy Ross at No. 80 Arch St.

The British, under General Howe, occupied Philadelphia in the winter of 1777-8. *Bradford's Journal* printed its last number on the 9th September, and the *Pennsylvania Gazette* made its sad adieu next day. It was during the occupation by the English, however, that the Quaker City became the scene of gay social diversions, ending with the wonderful Fete Champetre of Monday, May 18th, 1778, as a farewell to the departing English General,—an affair under the competent direction of the young and unfortunate Major Andre. The best account of this great pageant known as the "Mischianza," by Andre himself, was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for August, 1778. After the departure of the British, (just one month later) the town took on a cosmopolitan air, the presence of so many French friends and allies of America and of the Government, with its official display at the capital of the new country, serving to keep its society from relapsing into the early Quaker simplicity. The progress of the city under the new Republic was great, whether viewed from a commercial, social or po-

The
Mischianza

(24)



City Tavern

litical standpoint. The capital of the United States until Congress removed to Washington in 1800, Philadelphia then and for years after was the most important city of the colonies.

As the new century dawned, it saw a great increase of commerce. In 1805 Oliver Evans exhibited his steam carriage on Centre Square. He had suggested a land motor as early as 1773 and one for boats in 1778. A letter of the disappointed inventor, who may well rank with Fitch and Fulton, in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, some years later had the following—which is now a fulfilled prophecy:

Commerce

“The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. A carriage will leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia and sup at New York on the same day. Railways will be made of wood or iron, laid on smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, to travel as well by night as by day. A steam engine will drive a carriage one hundred and eighty miles in twelve hours, or engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles an hour, and hundreds of boats will so run on the Mississippi and other waters, as was prophesied thirty years ago (by Fitch), but the velocity of boats can never be made equal to that of carriages upon rails, because the resistance of water is eight hundred times that of air. Posterity will

(25)

Betsy Ross House



not be able to discover why the Legislature did not grant the inventor such protection as might have enabled him to put in operation those great improvements sooner, he having neither asked money nor a monopoly of any existing thing."

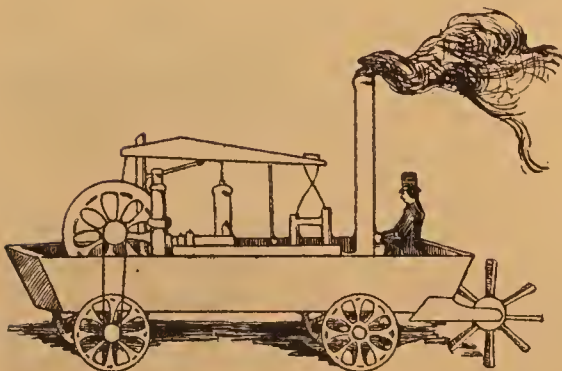
Industrial

Philadelphia, now at the front of the manufacturing interests of this country, owes much to the enterprise of Seth Craige, who in 1805 established his cotton-factory, the "*Globe Mills*," Kensington, on the former site of a flour-mill belonging to the Penns, and long known as "The Governor's grist-mill." Mr. Craige's factory was the first extensive one of its kind in Pennsylvania, and struggling through the various trade depressions incident to the war-like times, by 1812 it had become the largest concern of the kind in the United States. The various industries which were coming into prominence at this time led travellers and close observers to prophesy a great manufacturing future for the city,—a prophecy which has been remarkably fulfilled.

**Stephen
Girard**

Stephen Girard's name lives in Philadelphia as the founder of many charities and public works made possible by his successful mercantile career. Born in Bordeaux, France, May 21, 1750, he was a sailor at fourteen. Obtaining a Captain's commission in 1773, he came the next year to New York, where for three years, in partnership with Thomas Randall, he traded to New Orleans and Port au Prince. In May, 1777, he came to Philadelphia, and became a mer-

(26)



Steam Carriage

chant, and for the rest of his life, except during the British occupancy, when he retired to Mount Holly, New Jersey, he did business and lived on Water Street, marrying in July, of the same year, Miss Mary Lumm. In June, 1812, the "Bank of the United States" came into his possession, while he still continued his mercantile interests. He died December 26, 1831, and was buried at Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, leaving the largest fortune then accumulated by any single man in America, (about \$7,500,000). His public spirit was shown by the bequests for improvement in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; for improving the East front of the city on the Delaware; and above all in the founding of Girard College, which has grown to be one of the greatest institutions in the country for the education of boys.

**Girard
College**

The year after Girard's death, on November 23, 1832, Matthew W. Baldwin's "Old Ironsides," parent of American Locomotives, departed from Philadelphia on a perilous journey to Norristown, drawing at a top speed of thirty miles an hour several carriages in which were seated a few greatly excited passengers. The following notice appears in the *Daily Advertiser*:

"The locomotive engine, (built by M. W. Baldwin, of this city), will depart daily, when the weather is fair, with a train of passenger cars. *On rainy days, horses will be attached!*" The Baldwin



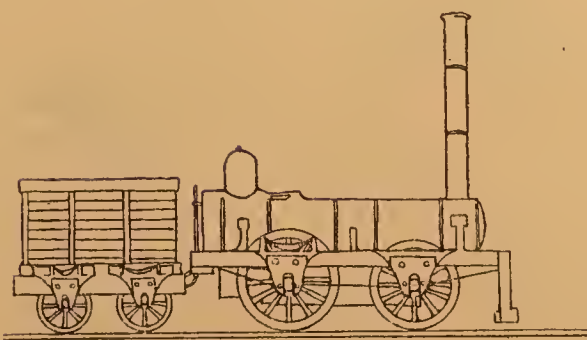
Locomotive Works and the Pennsylvania Railroad are the realization of the dreams of Evans and Baldwin.

**City
Government**

With the Revolution all Proprietary Charters were swept away, and Pennsylvania's Legislature March 11th, 1789, granted to the City of Philadelphia a charter which created it a modern municipality, in sharp contrast to the mediæval form which had been for so long in force under that of Penn. The Act of February 2, 1854, incorporating the "City of Philadelphia" provided that the city, as limited by the Act of 1789, should include the County of Philadelphia. It thus abolished the original city limits, and included, together with the old city, the nine separately incorporated districts of Southwark, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, Penn, Richmond, West Philadelphia and Belmont; the six boroughs of Germantown, Frankford, Manayunk, White Hall, Bridesburg, and Aramingo; and the thirteen townships of Passayunk, Blockley, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Moreland, Northern Liberties, (unincorporated), Byberry, Delaware and Penn. William Penn had called by the name of "Liberties," certain lands lying on the North and West of the city, which were declared "Free Lots," or "Liberty Land," because the Proprietor gave the first purchasers of land in the

"Liberties"

(28)



"Old Ironsides"

colony, according to the extent of their purchase, a portion of land within these limits free of cost. The "concessions" of 1681 set aside a certain quantity of land for a "large town." A special order to his commissioners October 14, 1681, directed them to lay out "ten thousand acres for a great town." It then included the City and the Liberties. In October, 1682, when Penn arrived, the "great town" was divided into two parts, the City, and the Liberties, of Philadelphia, of which the City contained 1,820 acres, and the Liberties, 16,236.

The Bullitt Bill of 1885, the last important change in the city's Charter, made of Philadelphia a simpler problem, reducing to greater order the complicated machinery of her organization, and putting in the power of her Mayor authority as well as responsibility, which time has shown to have its evil as well as its good effects.

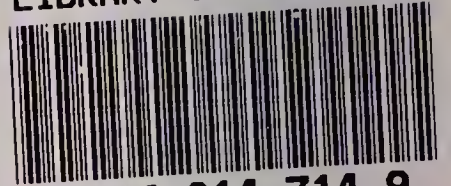


**Independence Hall
Philadelphia**



OCT 9 1908

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 314 714 9

Liberty Bell



The Middle Press
10th Cherry St.
Philadelphia